REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,324.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 45	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stannett, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th October 1875 at 4 P. M.

	Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Negapatam	28
„ Cuddalore	18	„ Pondicherry	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Madras	31
„ Cannanore	20		Nov.
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Masulipatam	1
„ Calicut	21	„ Coconada	2
„ Beypore	21	„ Visagapatam	3
„ Cochin	22	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Alleppy	23	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Tuticorin	24	„ False Point	5
„ Colombo	25	Arrives CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line in time for transhipment at Point de Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchees, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, GUMBRUN, PAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillocat, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves BUSHEH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Guader	21	„ Pao	3
„ Jask	23	„ Bushire	5
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Linga	10
„	26	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„	28	„ Muscat	14
„	30	„ Kurrachee	19
		„ BOMBAY Arrive	22

Steamers on the 2nd of each month.

For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, run a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillocat, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. "PUTTIALLA" 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. M. Cropwood, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 18th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder and Dutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. Avery, as above on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 4 P. M. She will call at—

Honnee, Borie, Rutnagheree, Jaytapore, Vingorla, Goa and Panjim) and Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE,

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 494 H.P., Captain Mackay, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, from BOMBAY about the 10th November. This steamer has superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay 6th October.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	36	24	9	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

WEEKLY STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSYRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Substitute Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Esplanade Street.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.	
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	18th	Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2743	450	25th	Southampton.
				Nov.	
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st	Suez, &c.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	500	8th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1 909 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed by the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY the 16th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 5th October, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday. Wednesday.
EUROPA 2277 424	11th Sep.	18th Sept. 30th Nov.
UTOPIA 2731 673	9th Oct.	16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA 2290 503	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 15th Dec.
MEDONIA 2273 486	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Cargo	Steamer	Tons. H.P.	
Do.	ARETUSA	2,500, 120,	about 11th Oct. 1875
	CALIPSO	2,000, 220,	about 11th Nov. 1875

The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

8, Bombay Green, 10th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF LANDING AGENTS' AND SHIPS' STEVEDORES.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1875, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their S le Room, by order of Thomas Liddetter, Esq., Arbitrator, the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. Sharp and Lawrence, Landing Agents and Ships' Stevedores, consisting of seven hooks and twelve shackles and iron blocks of sizes and sets, iron and wire slings (chains), coal sc les and weights, wh el barrows, crowbars, rope, winches, scrap iron, funny bags, tramp ots, coal baskets, and miscellaneous iron and wooden articles.

Also TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1875, at 4 P.M. at Apollo Bunder, consisting of ship's boats, steam engine winches, coal baskets, a wooden shed Sampson post, a quantity of old planks &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

An Invoice of superior gilt Bohemian glass American Kerosene Lamps.

A quantity of Block composition for the prevention and removal of Incrustation in Boiler s.

A quantity of Bedwood House-hold Furniture, Hanging and Table Lamps, &c. &c.

3 bales of Grey Dhootie.
2 pieces of White Jer and prints.
3 „ Colored Muslins, 20 yards.
2 „ Dr. Townsend's American Sarsaparilla.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

Messrs. S. SHRECRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th ins ant, at 3 P. M., on account and risk of whom it may concern, in Godown No. 6 and 17 Carne Bunder,

2[illegible] & B 2550 bags of Rangoon 5 part Mill Rice, landed ex S.S. Dahlia.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public auction at their Room the to line, viz :—

Oil on pets suitable for halls, large sized pictures, inks, soda-water tum blers, sewing machines, Europe vegetable seeds, carbolic soaps, albums, stockings, sealing wax, flower-vases under domes cu s and saucers, leather, cloth bags.

1 dinner set com lete for 12 persons.
50 dozen gas-light globes.
Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapoll ms jaconets, dhoties, &c.
On a count and at the risk of concern-d—
30 cwts. hoop's nails of size i, j, 1, 2 and inch.
1 case of cutlery, such as table knives and forks, pocket knives of different sorts scissors, razors, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
„ 31st Dec. 1873	£31,036
„ 30th June 1874	£39,500
„ 31st Dec. 1874	£43,306
„ 30th June 1875	£49 631
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(Manager, Bengal Coal Co.), Calcutta.
S COCHRANE, Esq.
(Manager, Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(Messrs. Macneill & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.

Trustee for the Bombay Life Fund:
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
in whose name 90 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.

Bankers:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
Solicitors.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.
Medical Examiner:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Bombay.
Agent:
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 Hornby Row, Bombay.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public.

The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that if gives the assured a "positive" interest in the property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance has been completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a completed or paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers on every point requisite to make them acquainted with the Positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Bombay, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CHINA, 2,016 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 11th October 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. City of Baltimore.

Bombay, 11th October 1875.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY next, the 19th inst ant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, to receive the Report of the out-going Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 13th October 1875.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant, on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, Pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
THOS. PAYN, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 11th October 1875.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BREAK IN COMMUNICATION AT SABURMUTTEE.

COMMUNICATION having been RESTORED, Passengers and Traffic of every description can now be booked through between all Stations and Wadwan. From this date TRAINS will run between AHMEDABAD and WUDWAN in accordance with the Company's Time Table dated the 15th April last.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th October 1875.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BONUS YEAR, 1875.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS.
LIFE RESERVE FUND—£2,682,513 : 7 : 6.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION of the RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA, CHINA CEYLON, &c.

IN consequence of the improved rate of Mortality in India as shown by the statistics of recent years, the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company have revised the Special Tables of Premiums introduced by them twelve years ago. The result of this revision has satisfied the Directors that they are warranted in making a reduction in their existing Rates for the Assurance of the lives of residents in India, &c., both Civil and Military.

EXAMPLES.

NEW TABLE of RATES for CIVILIANS, payable during the whole term of Life, for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000, payable at Death.

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Yearly.			Half-yearly.			Quarterly.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	25	6	0	13	0	0	6	10	8
21	25	11	0	13	3	0	6	12	0
22	26	0	0	13	6	0	6	13	4
23	26	6	0	13	8	0	6	15	0
24	26	12	0	13	11	0	7	0	8
25	27	2	0	13	15	0	7	2	0
26	27	9	0	14	2	0	7	3	8
27	28	7	0	14	6	0	7	5	8
28	28	7	0	14	9	0	7	7	8
29	28	15	0	14	14	0	7	9	8
30	29	7	0	15	2	0	7	12	0
31	30	1	0	15	7	0	7	14	4
32	30	10	0	15	11	0	8	0	8
33	31	3	0	16	0	0	8	3	4
34	31	13	0	16	5	0	8	5	8
35	32	7	0	16	10	0	8	8	4

Similar Reductions will be made on Military Risks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RATES OF DIFFERENT OFFICES

For Civilians, payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Without Profits.

Yearly at Age 20.

The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Company	25	6	0
The old rate do. do.	30	12	0
The Standard	31	8	0
The Universal	29	0	0
The Commercial	34	0	0
The London and Lancashire	33	8	8
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0

BOMBAY :
Agents :—W. NICOL & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish ENGLISH-BUILT PHAETON, suitable for one Horse or a Pair. The Carriage is in Excellent Condition. Address "CRAG DHU," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 73 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, FOR ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC PURPOSES.

For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Rail ngs; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours, &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated catalogue with Price List and Estimates for special Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Possilpark, Glasgow : and 84 Upper Thames St., London. (All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Worss :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ..... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO BAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
Cadre 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1875.

Will be published on the 1st December.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE, MINERALOGY, AND STATISTICS.

BY
R. KNIGHT, F. S. S.

CONSIDERABLE regret having been expressed at the discontinuance of the INDIAN ECONOMIST and its Supplements, and there being now no Agricultural newspaper in the country, Mr. Knight proposes to publish, on the 1st of December next, the first number of a new monthly Journal of Indian Agriculture, Mineralogy, and Statistics.

The new paper will be a little larger than the old AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE OF INDIA, and will be a complete record of what is being attempted for the improvement of the Agriculture of the country; of its planting enterprise; and the development of its mineral resources.

The subscription will be Rs. 12 per year only, payable in advance.

Intending subscribers will be good enough to send their names to Mr KNIGHT, or to the Manager, *Friend of India*, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—BAPPOO-BAORAGONATH NAGPOORKER'S PURE DRUG-MADE TONIC PILLS.—THOUSANDS have obtained RELIEF by using them. Their CURATIVE EFFECTS are various and wonderful. They purify and preserve blood, increase strength, promote digestion and circulation of the blood. They are also a powerful remedy for Liver complaint, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Weakness of the Joints, spitting of Blood, Consumption and General Debility, Impaired Nutrition, Female Complaints, and the Diseases of Children. One Pill does not dissolve it boiled in milk for eight together after eating it and can therefore be used for many days when once bought. Numerous Testimonials have been given to the advertiser both by European and Native Gentlemen. The Chemical Analyser E. C. Schrottky, G.C.E.G., certifies the mixture to be free from all mineral poisons and other direct injurious substances and to act as a stimulating tonic. Sold in three varieties—viz., Rs. 5, 10, 20 each, by BAPPOORAO RAGHOONATH NAGPOORKER at No. 54, Kalkadavie Road, and by Messrs. D. FERNANDES & Co., No. 9, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AFTER having seen many Testimonials from both EUROPEAN and NATIVE GENTLEMEN, as to the efficacy of this WONDERFUL MEDICINE, we have undertaken the Agency for the sale of these Tonic Pills.

D. FERNANDES & Co.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to act on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!—Superior Tents of all kinds and sizes, manufactured to order on the shortest notice. A large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second hand, with Carpets and Checks, FOR SALE and on HIRE, at reasonable prices and rates, can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
No. 4, Old Imambara, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS :—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 145.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING Rs. 50 to 80.
P. P. BOWL and SPOON in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER CUSTARD CUPS.
SILVER FISH CARVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER THIMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL *via* the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1875. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at PAREL, opposite to the Lalbaug, (the premises intended for the present Gaekwar of Baroda during the intended visit of His Royal Highness) lately fitted up and made suitable for a Rajah, with neatly laid out Garden and a spacious accommodation for Troops and Horses. The Bungalow is elegantly furnished and painted in Oil colour. It may be inspected at any time after the 10th day of October, instant. Apply at the premises.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, and has some Bungalows to let.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—The Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following First-Class WINES from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

HERMITAGE (Red) ..... } Rs. 16 per dozen Quarts.
CHASSELAS (White) ..... }

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS,

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz.
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26	„

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's.	Rs. 5-0	per dozen quarts.
Do.	„ 3-0	„ pints.

STILL HOCKS,

From G. M. Faber mann Sohn, Mayence.

Steinwein	Rs. 22	per dozen qts
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

SCOTCH SALMON FISHING.

SEASON 1851.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED advices from the PRESERVERS of SCOTCH SALMON of the almost total failure of this SEASON'S FISHERY and consequently of a heavy advance in their quotations. Our Rates for this article will be, until further notice, as undernoted :—

Fresh Scotch, Hogarth's or Moir's,	per 1 lb Tins	per doz.	Rs. 12	8
Do. Do. Do.	2 lb Tins	„	„ 23	0
Do. Irish, Crosse and Blackwell's,	1 lb Tins	„	„ 11	0
Do. Oregon, various Brands,	1 lb Tins	„	„ 8	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 11TH OCT. 1875.

NOTWITHSTANDING liberal receipts at the American ports, the Liverpool Cotton Market continues firm with a fair business doing, and Reuter quotes Fair Dhollera 1/16d. per lb. higher. It is evident, however, that the demand alone is not likely to induce any important advance in prices, American Crop prospects being the leading influence. There can be little doubt though that a very general impression is gaining ground that from the present level we are more likely to see a rise than a fall and a steadier state of trade may arise in consequence.

To-day's market opened steady, probable sales 12,000, actual imports 3.000 bales.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant compares with the past two years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Total visible supply of all kinds ...	1,640,000	1,730 380	1,573 340
Do. „ Surats...	740,000	792,810	910,660

Saturday evening's telegram from New York reports a rise of ⅛ in Mid. Uplands on the spot and 1/16 cent. per lb in futures. Gold is still at 46½ and Exchange on London dlrs. 4·80 per lb. sterling. The week's receipts at the ports were 103.000 bales, exports to Great Britain 22,000 and to the Continent 12 000 bales. Stocks at the ports 205.000. Saturday's receipts 18.000 bales.

FINCH Cotton in Manchester had a hardening tendency on Friday, and from private sources we hear that since then a slight advance in prices has been established.

The exports of cotton goods from England for India during the month of September shows full average supplies of cloth for Bombay and large shipments to Calcutta, but the quantity of Twist for both places is comparatively moderate.

In the London General Produce Markets on Saturday, Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was quoted 15s. and Cochin 10s. per ton higher. Coffee was unchanged, Bombay Linseed 6d. per quarter up.

Indian Rupee Paper was the same as on Thursday with the exception of Fives-and-a-half which had declined from 99½ to 98½; Fours, 92; Fours-and-a-half 93. Oriental Bank shares have declined £1, while Chartered have advanced 10s. and Chartered Mercantile £4 per share.

The weekly return of the Bank of France gives the Total Coin at £64,500,000, as against £65,000,000, Notes in circulation £95,000,000, against £96,500,000 on the previous week.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 56½d. per oz. Consols this morning are given at 93¼. French Rentes at 105.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 9th instant shows the following changes as compared with the statement of the 2nd instant:—

Government Treasury Balance at H.O.	Inc.	Rs. 3,33,710
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„ 22 404
Deposits	Inc.	„ 22,38 156
Cash Credits undrawn	Inc.	„ 1,26,996
Cash Credits	Inc.	„ 1,39,453
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 4 43 302
Loans	Dec.	„ 3,61 977
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 5,23,144
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„ 5,45,869
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 25,44,110

Such alterations speak for themselves and call for no comment. This accumulation of funds has been anticipated for some time, and now that it is an accomplished fact, it remains to be seen whether the Directors will reduce their charges in proportion to the change in position. No good purpose can be served by maintaining a fictitious rate of discount, and there can be little doubt that we have yet to see a couple of months of dull trade during which the demand for money would not be appreciably affected by any reduction the Bank might make.

STERLING EXCHANGE closed for the mail quiet but steady. Only a very small business has been done, and with the exception of 6 months' sight Bank Bills which have been obtained at 1-32d. higher, rates are the same as on Friday.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 7/16d.	Per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9-32d.	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 1 5/16d.	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 10 9-32 to 5-16d.	„

On Calcutta rates are nominal, business there being still closed for the holidays.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any transactions and values are accordingly nominally unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET as a rule has been dull and irregular, with the exception only of Bank of Bombay's, for which there has been a strong enquiry, and at the close there are buyers but no sellers at a further advance of a half per cent. Colaba Land shares have declined Rs. 10, Dharrumsey Spinning Rs. 20, Great Eastern Spinning Rs 5, and Oriental Spinning Rs. 5 per share. Mofussil Co.'s Scrip has declined to Rs. 370 per share.

For COTTON there is a better enquiry, and a fair business might be done if dealers would accept anything at all in proportion to Liverpool arrival prices, but, as a rule, they hold out for equal to about ⅛d. more, and there does not seem much likelihood of this state of matters changing until Stocks have to be taken out of godown at the Dewallee.

FREIGHTS are extremely dull. For the Bellona, the only loading steamer on the berth for Liverpool, small engagements are being made at £1-15, and consignees seem willing to fix forward at 42/6 per ton. The City of Baltimore, which has made the passage out in 24 days, has been entered out for Liverpool to-day. By sail there is nothing whatever doing, the Selene having barely secured a third of her cargo in a month.

PIECE GOODS are not quotably altered, very little having been done as usual on mail-day. Holders, however, show great firmness, and with a continuance of favourable advices from home, an improvement here seems probable, supplies being still in moderate compass.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
500,000	100	all	all	Agra Bank	93½
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,260
200,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New.	682
5,250	1,000	all	9 do.	Bank of Madras	1,110
20,003	250	all	9 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	Nil.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	310
40,000	20=	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	all	12 do.	National Bank of India	105
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	100	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,110
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	90
1,250	3,000	2	200 p.a.	Mazagon Land	650
4,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	16 3/4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
...	£20	10 3/4	6 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	12 8
...	£20	6 5/8	7 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	2 1/8	1 do.	Ditto	32
...	£10	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19 9/16	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

300	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,000	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
300	2,000	all		Bhownagur M. & P. Co.	1,425
300	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,005
2,000	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
200	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	730
3,500	2,000	all	100 p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	930
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.	885
1,400	1,000	all	120*	Great Eastern	945
700	1,000	all	60 p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.	920
750	1,000	all	65 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	970 xd
...	...	800		Khandelah Spinning	800
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	850
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,035
3,05	1,000	all	100 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,105
4,000	625	all	40 p.a	Oriental	625
600	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,0	1,000	1,000	200 p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	120 p.a	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	80 p.a	Albert Cotton Press Co.	700
200	1,000	1,000	80 p.a	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	25,000	11,000	425 p.a	Alliance Press Co.	3,00 xd
175	1,000	all		Bellary ...	750
155	500	all	65 p.a	Berar Company (New)	475
1,200	250	all	42 p.a	Indian Press Co.	325
600	500	all	60 p.a	Broach Cotton Co.	90
600	1,500	all	75 p.a	Carwar Co.	825 xd
130	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
1,000	1,000	all	175 p.a	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
500	500	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	300
1,000	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Company	385
...	500	all	100 p.a	French Press Co.	385
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a	Imperial Press Co.	425
2,12	400	350	45 p.a	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	370
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200
...	...	1,500	250 p.a	Prince of W. Press	650
200	50	all	100 p.a	Sassoon's Press Co	54
250	100	45	25 p.a	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Rajputana Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600 nl
465	1,000	..	125p.a*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

*Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,620
1,000	50	all	45 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
200	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	625
...	...	200	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	14 xd
2,15	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld	85
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	23
1,200	50	all	30 p.	Preacher & Co.	380
...	25	all	40 p.	Vegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			L'dation.		
...	80	1191	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER INDIA left Aden for Bombay on Sunday the 10 thinstant at 10 P.M.

THE P. I. S. N. Co's s. s. COCONADA. 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast, and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and ninety deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's s. s. ARETUSA, 960 tons, Captain P. Togliani, sailed yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, and Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and four hundred pilgrims for Jeddah.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. W. B. Heanes, Mr. James Lowlaree, and forty-two deck passengers; she sailed yesterday for same ports, and fifty-two deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Colonel Maxon and servant, Mr. S. Khimchund, Sergeant and Mrs. Simon and three children, three privates of the R. A. and thirty-three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	City of Baltimore(s)	Collins	London, Sept 15.
11	Pehlwan (s	DeCosta	Carwar, Oct 8.
11	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson	Bussorah, Sept 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Bokhara ( )	Anderson	Southampton.
	Coconada(s)	Morris	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s	DeCosta	Coast & Carwar.
	Arcuate (s)	Togliani	Aden, Jeddah, and Trieste, &c.

The Steamer Scootra, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out or loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
7	Briton (s)	...	Rangoon.
8	Tibre (s)	...	Galle and Pondicherry.
	Lombardy (s)	...	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
8	Khandalla (s)	...	Calcutta.
	Tibre(s)	...	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s, 6 casks iron hoes, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosen.
Atalanta s, 1,572 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co; 5 runlets tin grease, and 11 pund ts soap, S S Narcivalas.
Cerdic s, 1 case hardware, Ahmedbhoy Dossabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Bellona s, 170 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Cerdic s, 14 packages hardware, Essoofally Hpatoola.
Walmer Castle, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Delhi s, 1 case tobacco, J Neuberg.
Zambesi s, 1 hogshead ale, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.— OCTOBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bo lona s, 95 bales cotton, Nurroo Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 64 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 35 bales wo l, Govindass Premjee; 75 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimnaram; 58 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 60 bales wool, Mowjee Jaitha; 1 case shawls, Hajee Attawoolah.
Selene, 50 bales rags, Toolseedass Cullianjee.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s, 6 bales hides, Khanbhoy Perrbhoy,

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s, 100 bales cotton, A Kanjker and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Zambesi s, 2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 160 bales cotton, M Ebram; 60 chests opium, E G Abraham.

HIGH COURT.—12TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight)

LONG CAUSES.

574-74—Fletcher and Smith—David ss Moo'idhurdass v Coovere jee rorbjee Nezir—A Framjee—P rt heard.
523-75—Jamedhun and Ghandhbhoy—Shapoorjee Burjorjee v Alibaksh Sewjee—Kutiker.
9-74—L Fletcher—Wittoba Pandoorung and another v Govind Pandoorung and another—Shapoorjee and Cha curdass—M M Munshi.
389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another v Alexander Robertson and others—Jefferson and Payne.
271 75—K Mo jee—Ganoba Narayen v Chundrobai—Jefferson and Payne
427-75—Mr J C Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and another v Purmanundass Narrondass and another—Janardhun and Ghandhbhoy.
5-75—A Fr mjee—Dadameya Noormahomed v Goolbeebee—Khandekow.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY).

For Judgment.

275-75—Jefferson and Payne—Bomonjee Muncherjee v C Vallabdares—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

235-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hubibhoy Cassumbhoy v Fazullah Cassumbhoy—J C Cama and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Motion.

473-75—Jefferson and Payne—Ramjee Sittiba v Nursoo Dhurmjee—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE GARES).

SHORT CAUSES.

475-75—In person—Lodkabai v Henry Gamble, Esqr
476-75—In person—Javebai v Henry Gamble, Esqr
48-75—J Benson and Payne—Punalall Poorunchund v Kavashaw Dadabhoy
505-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—The N S and W Co v Framjee Pestonjee Eushonjee Wadia—Pinkerton and Smith.
525-75—Mooljee and Bomanjee—Manordass Lalldass v Gungadass Toolseydass.
526-75—Mr Raymond and Bovey—Godwani Girdharjee Maharaj v Davidass Purshotumdass.
539-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land M Bank of India Ld v William Craig Ladd.
540-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Thacker Doongersey Land others v Ezekiel Rubeen.
541-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cawasjee Byramjee and other v Allaruckia Sewjee.
542-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Pestonjee Dadabhai v Dadabhai Jamsetjee.
546-75—M H Khan—Mirza Hoossein Khan v Rallabai widow.
547 75—In person—Shajee Govindjee v William Arthur Hurst.
548-75—Mr Pollock—Kirpal Khimjee v Allaruckia Sewjee.
550-75—Hearn, Cleveland, and L v Warner—Cassibai v Wasantrao Balmuccoond—Mr S V N Kutiker.

LONG CAUSES.

245-74—Prescot and Winter—Richard Bain and others v Rahmo bhoy Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.
449-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad S and W Co Ld v Anundjee Visram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
269-75—K Mo jee—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Buchoobai—A
529-75—A Framjee—Buchoobai v Dossabhoy Hormusjee—K Morojee.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINHEY).

SHORT CAUSES.

322-75—Lynch and Tobin—Sawantram Benichand v Chimmondass Hotchand and others.
456-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Macfarlane and others v Vellajee Ruttonjee Purshotumdass and another.
479-75—Mr M M Munshi—Dinshawjee Framjee Wadia v Vishnoo Ramchunder.
487-75—Mr N N Kothare—Lalljee Sewjee and another v Moorarji Nanjee and others.
495-75—J C Cama—Govin ass Luchmondass v Sookdursondass Suntoram—Mr B V N Kuther.
504-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—The N S and Weaving Co Ld v Rallabhoy Vizhoodandass.
509-75—Mr M M Munshi—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass v Rajoo Balloo.
518-75—Jefferson and Payne—Muccound Gopali Reney v Narayen Keneyjee.
519-75—Janardhun and Ghandhbhoy—Ghandhibhoy J Modey v Madhowrao Dynanath.
524-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Ludha v Javervow.
536-75—Jefferson and Payne—Goolam Nutbee Sulleman v Hasfon Ambrojee—Mr Pollock.

LONG CAUSES.

339-75—M H Khan—Shaikbhchund Nemchund v Villa Bhima and others—H Bicknell.
335-75—Fletcher and Smith—Charles Todd v The New Great Spinning and W Co—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 8.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Hunt, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 9.

Wright, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, from Bhu tpore.

OCTOBER 10.

Hemans, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, from Belgaum.

OCTOBER 11.

Webster, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, from Simla.
Fraser, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Hunt, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, to Deesa.
Wright, Capt in, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, to Deesa.

OCTOBER 11.

Day, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to England.
Mackenzie, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt N I, on sick leave, to England.
Sp ns, Lieut, Bengal 8Sth Regt, on leave, to Mo-rut.
Meaddow, surg Major, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on sick leave, t England.
Jorre't, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th September 1875.

The service of Capt W W H Scott, 11th Bengal Lancers, Extra Aide-de-Camp to the C-in-C, being no longer required on H Excy's personal staff, he is directed to rejoin his R gt at Mean Meer, travelling at the public expence.

The portio of G O C C dated the 29th May 1875, p 237, permitting Lt H P Willoughby, R Battery 11th Bgde R A, to join the Officer's Militar Engineering class at the Thomason College Roorkee, on the 1st Nov ext, is hereby cancelled.

Surg Maj G E Raddock is permitted to proceed either to Calcutta or Bombay, on urg nt preparatory leave granted him by G O C C of the 10th Aug 1875, p 264.

Surg Maj J O'Grady, of the Army Medl dept, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on or about the 14th Nov next, and on arrival in London will report himself to the Director General of the Army Medical department for further orders. He will not be employed on duty with troops during the homeward journey.

Lt N Arnott, Royal Engrs, on the completion of a tour of seven years' service in India on the 13th Nov 1875, proceed via Bombay to England, at the public expense, and on arrival there report himself to the Dep ty Adjt Genl, Royal Engrs, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower standard in Hindustanee on the 6th Sept:—

Capt C H Stevenson, 1-18th Foot, Private C Barry, 2-22nd Foot, Sub-Lt F C Beatson, 62nd Foot, Lt W W Lean, 66th Foot, and Sergt W D Crofton, F W Dept

The undermentioned medical subordinates having passed the prescribed examination, are reported by the half-yearly committees to be qualified for promotd as to the grade of Apothecary 1st class Asst Apothecarys—W Cooper, W Quinn and J Munrowd.

2nd class Asst Apothecarys—I Walker and C J Moody.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Gwalior District Order, dated the 8th June last, directing Capt J H Tarleton, 54th Foot, to officiate as Bde Maj. vice Capt G B Wolseley, on sick leave, there being no qualified officer available

Eastern Frontier Dist Order, dated the 8th Sept 1875, directing Capt G W Beresford, 1st Waller Subn 43rd N I to officiate as Bgde Maj, vice Capt A D Butler, proceeded to join the garrison class at Allahabad.

Presidency Dist Order, dated the 14th Sept 1875, directing Surg H A C Gray, 28th N I, to afford medical aid to the left half battalion, 29th N I, at Aligurh, in addit n to his own duties.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 15th Sept 1875, directing Surg G R Triphook, M D, in medical charge of the Staff, to proceed to Lucknow.

Deesa Post—Regtl Order, dated the 13th Sept 1875, appointing Capt and Local M J W C Wolseley, pr sident, and 1st and Local Capt A W Whitworth, a member of the committee of paymaster-ship, constituted by G O C C 9th Feb 1875, p 61, vice Maj E B Gardyne, d ceas ed.

43rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order date the 11th Sept 1875, making the following appointments vice Lt Col C D S Clarke, retired from the service:—

Capt G D Reid, 2nd Wing Subn and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as O mdt.

Capt C McD Skene, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN

NOVEMBER.

THE

TOURIST'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

CONTENTS:

MAP OF BOMBAY.

MAP OF INDIA.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.

POPULATION.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.

STREET DIRECTORY.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BEATTIE—October 8th, at 10, Lower Circular Road, the wife of John Beattie, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DEAN—WALLER—October 8th, at St. James' Church, by the Rev P. Jarbo, Grace Harriette, relict of the late George H. Waller, to E. J. Dean.

DEATH.

TAGORE—October 6th, in London, Prosunno Mohun, son of G. M. Tagore, Esq., aged 12 years and 5 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1875.

THE theory of the *Times*, that England, conscious of her own overwhelming strength, should take a pride in pushing forbearance to its extreme limit in her dealings with barbarous nations, must be allowed to have had a very fair trial in China. It is now eight months since poor Mr. Margary was murdered; and, on one pretext or another, the Mandarins have put off from month to month giving the satisfaction demanded by England for this outrage, till now so much time has elapsed that it is extremely improbable the perpetrators of the murder can be discovered. Leeseetahee, indeed, the chief instigator of the attacks both on Mr. Margary and on Colonel Browne's force, has already been allowed to make his escape; and the recent show of zeal on the part of the Chinese Government to discover the subordinate malefactors seems to have expended itself in the maugling of some unfortunate peasants in Yunnan. A few peasants more or less maimed and disembowelled count for little or nothing in the sight of the Mandarins, but England may well forego her claim for vengeance rather than accept the inhuman slaughter of these poor wretches as a vicarious sacrifice for the crimes of Chinese officials. Mr. Wade and the Foreign Office might have frightened the Mandarins into submission, and obtained satisfaction, many months ago, if they had chosen to show that they were prepared to use force in case of need. A demonstration would have been sufficient; and a display of the only means of persuasion the Mandarins ever care to listen to would in all probability have averted war. Now, however, that delay succeeding delay, and ultimatum ultimatum, have made too manifest the reluctance of the English Government to go to war if a rupture can by possibility be avoided, the Chinese Government has been emboldened to believe that it may laugh in the faces of the foreigners and come to no settlement with them at all. No doubt, this is a gross and foolish miscalculation. Simultaneously, the news reaches us from China and England that Mr. Wade and Lord Derby have at last begun to despond; and, when so cautious and cold-blooded a man as the present Foreign Secretary admits the possibility of matter, not going well, such words are almost equivalent to a declaration of war from any other Minister. We would fain hope that there will now be an end to the hesitation of the English Government, and that retribution will be taken by force since diplomacy has failed. Any further proposals made by the Chinese Government will have no other object than renewed delay; and, if any concession be offered, it will, like the "unconditional" concession of the King of Burma about the escort, be qualified by an *If* and a *But* which will make it no concession at all. We have not much faith, however, in the energy of English statesmen of the present day, here or in England, under whatever provocation. Thackeray used to express his amazement at what seemed to him the incredible servility of the homage paid by a former generation to George the Fourth; but, had he lived till now, he would have seen the same phenomenon repeat itself on even a grander scale. Even our foremost statesmen seem to have persuaded themselves that Court shows are the chief end of Government; and they display much more anxiety to keep things smooth while they run about in gold-laced coats parading their loyalty, than to uphold the diguity and honour of the Empire.

THE manner in which the Government of Mr. Robinson at Madras passes its time can hardly fail to attract public attention, even in an era when Indian statesmen take things as coolly as is the rule in our high places. Badminton and pic-nic-ing really appear to be all that the Madras Government have to do on the Neilgherry Hills, and we notice that for months together the Madras *Government Gazette* exhibits nothing of public work performed beyond the limits of the ordinary clerk's routine. It looks very much, in short, as if the Madras Presidency was being permitted to slide, while the Governor, with all his satellites, was playing Shuttlecock on ten or fifteen thousand a year. Now, we are among the last to grudge Indian public men their fair share of holiday. We think it absurd to compel men to work at their desks in the plains during the hot weather where it is practicable for them to get away to the Hills during a trying period of the year. But we object to this privilege being abused, and principally on account of the bad example a Government of play affords its officers in all parts of the country. The Madras civilians, we fancy, must be in process of education to take things coolly—like their Governor. Their zeal must be considerable if they can resist the temptation to play, induced by a prospect of their administration on the Hills. Badminton is pleasanter than Cutcherry, pic-nic-ing than tedious official tours in the district, and if any Madras civilian chooses to act on this precept, we do not know of any one to say him nay—certainly Mr. Robinson could not do so with a good grace.

We all know the apology that is made for the *otium cum dignitate* existence of Governments now a days up on the Hills. The work is so much better done up there. The mountain air, cold and invigorating, braces the energies of our administrators, and causes their administrative goose-quills to travel sixty miles an hour over the official foolscap. Policy is stimulated, and State-craft receives a fillip. Foreign Secretaries draw up treaties, under the influence of the mountain air, that are the wonder of the world, and other Secretaries, primed with ozone, rival the diplomatists in their vigour. One hour's work on the Hills is supposed to be worth six on the plains, though who made the calculation and upon what basis no one knows, or ever will know, we daresay. It may, or may not, be the case that intellectual dwarfs on the plains become intellectual giants on the mountains, but the public does not care to trouble itself with philosophical speculations of this kind when criticising a Government. It prefers to look to facts, and facts are disappointing. The bracing mountain breezes, so far as we can judge from results, have exercised only an indifferent influence on Mr. Robinson's Government. They produced some petty economy in the way of Cathedral seats, and effected a reduction in the private fees of medical men, but apparently nothing else. The Madras Government has not distinguished itself by any other acts worthy of public notice, and our diagnosis of its case would be that it was suffering from a very common complaint called indolence. A squabble about pew rents, a calamitous funeral, and a broken bridge, commemorative of the last event, would seem—routine excepted—to be about the amount of public work the Madras Government has been able to turn out from its Olympian solitude among the Blue Mountains; and, considering the heavy sums that Government takes from the country in salaries, we can only think that the out-turn on the whole is a poor one. Certainly, a great deal has been done in Badminton and pic-nics. In these things the Madras Government has laboured during the past year with characteristic ardour. If champagne and lobster salad were public measures, and Lawn Tennis with refreshments a Government's duties, nothing could then be more satisfactory than the administration at Ootacamund; but as, in fact, Badminton is Badminton, however we disguise it, we can only think that pastime is after all the policy of the Madras Government.

The Benighted Presidency will soon have a new Governor, a man of remarkable energy, and notorious for a conscientious performance of his duties, and we rather think that Madras is fortunate in obtaining a Governor of this stamp, otherwise people will begin to inquire about the use of a Government at Madras and its expense. Nothing is likely to save Madras from the fate of a Lieutenant Governor but a Governor who can shew some work for his money, and Madras will be lucky if his Grace of Buckingham carries the same conscientiousness with him to Madras which distinguished the Duke at Stowe. There is plenty of work—and useful work—to be done by a Governor in the Madras Presidency if the man chooses; and such work was undoubtedly done by Governors known, Capuan system of administration was not or the Hills became so accessible as they are now. The gubernatorial tours made by Sir C. Trevelyan and Lord Napier of Murchiston were productive of real good as tending to keep officers in various parts of the Presidency up to their work, and the natives *en rapport* with their rulers, but it is simply impossible that Governors can roam about their dominions, and reside all the year at Ootacamund as well. Consequently, we believe we are correct in saying that there are many districts of the Madras Presidency that have not seen the light of the Governor's countenance for years—nay more, that there are others that scarcely know whether they have a Governor or not—poor things.

Perhaps there is nothing, as foreign rulers of a sinister people, that we have so much to guard against as the indolence and relaxation of national vigour that is a part and parcel of India and her climate. The good old Sir Thomas Munro, the best Governor of Madras, was so impressed with this danger that he used to never weary of warning young Englishmen against it, and, what was more, he practised what he preached. That Governor's name still remains fresh in the memories of the people; but will one of them, we ask, recollect six months hence a Governor devoted to Badminton, or one whose name is only associated with pic nics? Yet Governors' first duties are towards those they govern, though Capuan retreats seem to have completely driven the truism out of Indian Governors' heads. The question is, where does relaxation become a sin, and at what point is holiday-making reprehensible? Now, the Government of India was the first to set the bad example of Hill Government to the country at large. It began with a flight from the hot weather, and it has ended, we may say, in Hill Government altogether. And this means the relaxing influences, and the indolence we would guard against. The thing called Hill Government, composed of a great deal of mild dissipation, of vigorous place hunting, of petti coat influence, and desultory work, is a modern importation that seems to us strangely out of character with our political situation here—that of a handful of Europeans depending on their force of character for the subjection of millions. It is as if we transplanted Ramsgate into the heart of Africa, and expected the idlers of the beach there to control by their moral example the ferocious savages of the interior. Hill Government, as India is beginning to understand it, carries no respect with its name; on the contrary, the very word provokes a sneer and a shrug of the shoulders. Looking to Simla—a little place hid far away among the mountains—as the capital, or the governing capital of Hindoostan, is like putting a jest upon the magnificence of this Empire. It is in vain that people tell us of the facilities afforded by telegraph for governing the country from so poor a location; the truth is that a Government of the Hills severs half its sympathies with the governed. It forgets on the mountains the associations of the plains, and places a gulf between the people and itself. The people of India, at the best, never knew much about us, or our method of government; but now, and since it has become the fashion of Governments to make the Hills their permanent quarters, they know less than ever, and are all the more likely to take erroneous views of our good intentions towards them. It is not unlikely that we shall regret some day the parlous path of selfish ease we have entered on. Our forefathers neither won nor held India by lolling away their time on the Hills, or by shirking heat, work, or anything. They were paid well, and worked hard where their presence was most required, and in this discovered the art of Indian government. So far as the Madras Presidency is concerned in this discussion, we should say that in its own interests the Government thereof would do well to cut its annual sojourn at Ootacamund to a period less remarkable. For Madras cannot afford, like Simla, to play tricks with the public patience in these things. Her political importance is not anything like so great; and people, we repeat, will soon begin to ask what may be the use of a Madras Government of the first class pattern when it can do little but pray for its money from one year's end to the other.

THE PROSPECTS OF OFFICERS SUCCEEDING TO COMMANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The number of officers permitted to retire under the new scheme being filled up for the current year, it is desirable to look at the prospect now held out of an officer succeeding to the command of a regiment. The last Quarterly Army List shows the present commandants of the thirty regiments of native infantry to be on an average nearly 34 years' service; and the second in command nearly 29 years' service—not a very cheering prospect for junior officers to look forward to, more particularly when now-a-days both the second in command and wing officer of a native infantry regiment have to perform all their duties as field officers, in addition to what they did when Ensign, Lieutenant, and Captain in former years. It is now one constant round of parades, musketry, position drill, theoretical instruction, judging distance, casuals, firing their

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY'S LOTTERY.

ALLAHABAD, 11TH OCT.

The drawing of the prizes of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants took place this afternoon.

Rupees 8,000 Prize.....S. Roberts.
" 3,000 " .....S. Wilson.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINA DIFFICULTY.

SHANGHAI, 10TH OCT.

The *Pekin Gazette* publishes an edict enjoining the proper treatment of foreigners; but the main points of our demands including the punishment of the perpetrators of the Yunnan outrage still remain unsettled, and, moreover, the prospects of a settlement are doubtful.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 9TH OCT., AFT.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ulto. were delivered in London on the 9th instant.

LONDON, 9TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
Exchange on India	1-9⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93
5 do. do.	98⅛
Oriental Bank shares	£44-10s.
Chartered do.	£17-10s.
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£25.
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£18.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£64,500,000
" Notes in circulation	£95,000,000
2 per cent. Consols for Account	94
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105
Bar Silver	56½

Arrivals—Trevanion and Ashgrove,
Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Zoal.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 11TH OCT., 2-5 P. M.

Mail steamer Lombardy, from Calcutta, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, 11TH OCT., 2-42 P.M.

H. M. S. Briton, from Pondicherry, arrived to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

CANNANORE, 11th October, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CANARA, 11th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 2. Ther. 81. Bar. 29 96.

MANGALORE, 11th October, 5-25 P.M.—Weather over-cast. Wind W. Ther. max. 81, min. 75. W. B. 79. Bar. 29 83.

TUTICORIN, 11th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind E. Ther. 85. Bar. 29·90.

VENGORLA, 11th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind variable. Ther. 86.

We understand that the Hubshee, the ruler of Jinjeera, intends to come to Bombay during the visit of the Prince of Wales. He will be accompanied by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Larcom, the Political Resident. This will be the first visit of the Hubshee to Bombay.

The total quantity of cotton exported from Burmah during the month of August was 21,494 maunds, valued at Rs. 300,560.

Colonel Hutchinson resumed charge of the office of Resident at Gwalior on the 22nd of September, and Colonel Osborne left on the same day to resume charge at Bhopal.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhawulpore, accompanied by Mr. J. Crampton Doran, Dr. Young and suite, arrived at Murree on the 2nd instant, and purposes staying there about a fortnight.

It is said that Major John MacGregor Kerr, 3rd Light Cavalry, who is at present an Aide de-Camp to H. E. Lieut.-General Sir F. P. Haines, has been appointed Brigade-Major, in the room of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Dyer, whose term of service will expire about the middle of this month.

The *Delhi Gazette* announces the death at Agra, on the morning of the 7th instant, of Mr. John Bickers, Deputy Collector. The event was shockingly sudden. He was staying at Rambagh with his family. While walking in the garden he fell dead. Apoplexy is said to have been the cause.

The *Ceylon Times* understands that a medical board has sat upon the convict Higgs-Craven, who was convicted a short time ago for frauds on the Oriental Bank, and have given an opinion that he is not in immediate danger. Craven, it is said, is suffering from great physical and mental depression, and also from dysentery, but his life is not in immediate danger.

The *Englishman* learns on reliable authority, that Mr. Peter Bruff, late Locomotive Superintendent of the Rajpootana State Railway, is to be the Deputy Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway, and not an engineer from the East Indian Railway. Mr. Bruff has done good service with the Rajpootana State Railway, and is a very hand-working officer, and is much liked by his subordinates.

The Government of India have, on an application from the General Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and the recommendation of the Madras Commander-in-Chief, approved of Native Adjutant Jemadar Mahomed Cosman, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, representing the Madras Cavalry at the forthcoming Camp of Exercise at Delhi, and have approved of his proceeding with his horse, a syce, and a grass-cutter at the public expense.

Cholera is in Fyzabad, and the European troops are suffering from the malady. On Tuesday night last three medical subordinates left Lucknow by train to render assistance, and the Lucknow paper hopes that next advices may be more favourable than the last received. In respect to Lucknow, the troops in cantonments are rapidly regaining health, and the accounts from the several camps are quite satisfactory.

If any one entertains a doubt about the substantiality of the independence of the Bengal native papers, the following extract from the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* will dispel the last vestige of doubt:—"The present is an occasion when all our countrymen should cease to work and participate themselves in the joys and festivities incidental to it. Accordingly we allow ourselves and our establishment leave of absence for a couple of weeks. During this short recess we wish our subscribers and constituents health and good luck."

The site for the foundation stone of the Madras Harbour Works, to be laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has been fixed. We learn from the *Madras Times* that it is to be opposite the High Court buildings in a line with the Cornwallis fountain. The Masons, who are to take a part in the ceremony, will secure and prepare a room in one of the buildings on the beach for a Lodge. The place where the ceremony is performed will be enclosed, and admission into the enclosure will be by tickets. The strictest arrangements for the preservation of order are to be made.

The prospects of sport for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the Trincomalee jungles are, the *Ceylon Times* says, excellent. The district, it is said, is well stocked with elephants, considerable herds in some instances roaming about, and doing a good deal of damage to the forests. Since the refusal of licenses they have got much tamer, and the people have great need to be relieved of a few of their tormentors. Deer is also very plentiful, especially in the jungle bordering upon paddy fields and chenas, but they are very wild and likely to give the Prince's camp a wide berth.

The Dhurmsalla correspondent of the Lahore paper tells of a rather unfortunate accident caused by H. H. the Raja of Kuppurthala. Shooting kites is, we believe, His Highness' favourite pastime, and the other day when indulging in this amusement he accidently shot an attendant belonging to his suite, who was occupied in throwing into the air a number of bones in order to attract the birds within shot of the Raja's gun. The man was standing about twenty yards in front of the Raja, and was hit rather hard. In fact our informant says the man had a very narrow escape, as several grains of shot had penetrated the poor man's lungs.

It is intimated that Bishop Thirlwall left behind him some critical and expository notes on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, which are to appear early in next year. These "Notes" were the last work to which he put his hand. He began them only at the commencement of the present year. In February, and before he had quite finished his exposition of chapter i., he lost the use of his right hand, and was compelled to call in the aid of his nephew, Mr. John Thirlwall, of Bath, to whom he dictated the rest of the work. A few weeks later his sight failed him, and he became almost totally blind. Still he went on with the work, and only when he had reached the end of chapter iii, did he succumb to his growing infirmities and the swift approach of death. These "Notes" are said to be very concise, but wonderfully clear, and display both the accurate scholarship and vigorous power of thought for which he was famous. A sermon of the Bishop's on the very obscure and difficult promise contained in St. Mark X. 29 30 will also shortly appear.

Relative to the visit to Oudh of the Prince of Wales in January next, it is said to be arranged that His Royal Highness will arrive in Lucknow during the afternoon of the 6th January by special train, and will be received with great ceremony at the Charbagh railway station by the Chief Commissioner, the principal civil and military authorities, and a select number of the non-official public. There will be an elephant procession from the railway station to the Residency, arranged much the same as was the case when Lord Northbrook visited Lucknow, but it is most probable that the number of animals collected together on the occasion will be considerably larger. On arrival at the Residency the elephants, with the distinguished occupants of their howdahs, will pass in state before his Royal Highness, and at the close of the procession the Prince will proceed to the appointed site within the Residency grounds, and (most probably with Masonic honours) lay the foundation stone of the monument that is to be erected, at the personal expense of the Viceroy, in lasting testimony of the loyality of that portion of the native army who fought and fell, shoulder to shoulder with their European comrades, in defence of the Residency. The same afternoon the Prince of Wales will receive the members of the ex-Royal Family, and the principal Oudh Chiefs and native gentlemen. And afterwards there will be a Levee at which the chief civil and military officers of the province will be presented to His Royal Highness About the 10th Jan. H. R. H. will, in all likelihood, leave for Cawnpore *en-route* to the Upper Provinces.

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* comparing Bengal and Bombay,—and the latter place the *Amrita* thinks would have taken the lead in India but for the accident of the Government of India being located in Calcutta,—makes the following remarks:—"If all the Provinces were to follow in the wake of Bombay, India would be regenerated within the course of a quarter of a century. Indeed Bombay has adopted a healthier course than Bengal to rise in the scale of nations. We clamour for posts of responsibility and fight directly with our rulers. Our fight is with the Anglo-Indians, the Bombayites are fighting with their merchants and manufacturers. We depend entirely upon the generosity of our rulers who, if they choose it, can close the doors already opened to us. But it is a difficult task to resist the people of Bombay in their attempt to improve the weaving manufactures of our country. A despotic Government can no doubt throw obstacles in the way of free trade, yet it has some concern for its revenue. The Government can be on most occasions led by the nose by the British merchants, but it is extremely doubtful whether they can make it sacrifice a considerable portion of its revenue. India owes a debt of immense gratitude to Bombay for her efforts to revive the weaving industry of the country. The looms which supplied the whole of the world were stilled, we feared for ever, but the people of Bombay have shown that there is yet vitality in the nation. Manchester was clamouring for the reduction of duty and the Government has sacrificed India to this clamour. But it remains to be seen how the people of Manchester should hope to compete with India where labour is 50 times cheaper and after paying the expenses of freight, insurance and so forth. If this new enterprize succeeds—and we fervently pray to God that it may—the advantage to the nation directly and indirectly, will be immense. The enterprize has also a political significance. The lesser India pays to England the more she will be generously treated. Selfishness has blinded the moral perceptions of the English people, and it will be doing a truly loyal work, by removing that cause of selfishness. If India paid less the English people would not much care to give the people some power, and if India paid nothing at all, they would not object to leave the country into our hands."

BOMBAY.

Stealing Wearing Apparel.—Bapoo Gunnoo was sent to jail for six months yesterday, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having stolen three pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Jumnadas Mewajee.

A Vagrant.—Henry Moneypenny was yesterday sent to the Government Workhouse as a vagrant, by Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom he had been placed by Inspector Sweeney.

A Female Thief.—A woman, named Puckuoo, was convicted at the Fort Police Court yesterday, of having stolen six silver bangles belonging to Suckoo, woman, and was sent to jail for two months by Mr. Nana Morojee.

An Old Offender.—A man named Mahomed Buchoo Khan, who was described as above, was convicted yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of having stolen three silk handkerchiefs belonging to Sulliman Ellias, and was sent to jail for six months.

Stealing a Dhotur.—An East African who gave his name as Henry Williams, and said that he was a Protestant Christian, was convicted at the Fort Police Court yesterday, of having stolen a dhotur belonging to Khanoo Eagboo, and sent to jail for six months, two or three former convictions being on record against him.

A Jail Pron in Trouble.—A peon employed in the Common Jail was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, and charged at the instance of Mr. J. L. Watson, assistant to the Marshal, with having brought spirituous liquor into the jail and given it to one of the prisoners. The offence being a serious one, the prisoner was sent to jail for three months.

Broaching Cargo and Stealing.—Two native seamen belonging to the ship Monarch, were yesterday brought up by the water police, and charged the first with having broached the ship's cargo, and the second with having stolen a silver chain belonging to one of the native officers. Both prisoners having been placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, were found guilty and sentenced to eight weeks' and three months' rigorous imprisonment each respectively.

Action against the Kurrachee Municipality.—Some weeks ago Major Hill's carriage was seriously damaged owing to the Municipal Steam Roller being at work on one of the roads and the driver having refused to stop the engine, the horse took fright and Major Hill's carriage was smashed. He brought an action against the Municipality to recover the loss incurred, and on Wednesday last judgment was delivered in the District Court in his favour with damages Rs. 800.

A Sailor's Spree.—A seaman, named Edward Roybone, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with having committed an injury accompanied with force to the property of Pachman Fuckeera, a sodawater dealer. The complainant said that on Sunday night the prisoner, while under the influence of liquor, came to his shop and lit a "beery," (native cheroot) at his lamp. In replacing the lamp, which he had lighted with a "beery," the prisoner broke the chimney. His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 10, and directed one month's imprisonment in default.

Extortionate Boatman.—A boatman, named Hurry Manjee, was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and charged with having endeavoured to extort more than his legal fare from a passenger whom he had conveyed in his boat, named Allibux Khodabux. The complainant said that he had taken the prisoner's boat from the bunder to a steamer for the purpose of leaving his brother on board. The prisoner for this trip demanded Rs. 3, the proper fare being eight annas. The charge having been proved his Worship fined the boatman Rs. 10. Great credit is due to Mr. Allybux for bringing this extortion to justice, as similar cases are occurring every day, and the neglect of the public to bring the culprits under the notice of police, encourages them to continue the nefarious practice. Passengers should never enter into a discussion with these men, but at once, when asked to pay an exorbitant fare, hand the culprit over to the police.

A Row in a Jail.—A few days ago a row occurred within the precincts of the civil side of the Common Jail, which owes its origin to the unfair system and practices of the Banias and Marwarees who are the creditors of most of the unfortunate debtors incarcerated in this uninviting abode. It appears from what we have heard that a Bania named Oursondas Jellabhoy was accustomed to gain admittance to the Debtors' Jail by stating that he wished to see his brother, alleging at the same time that his brother was a prisoner in the jail. Once admitted he occupied himself in obtaining directly or indirectly information as to the names, &c., of such of the residents as intended "taking the benefit of the Act," &c. This information he used outside the jail, to the detriment of the unlucky prisoners, who having found out our wily Bania's object in visiting them, a few days ago assembled in force and gave him a very severe handling, besides making away with his puggree. Oursondas applied to the police and a search was made for his puggree unavailingly. Inquiries being made as to the identity of his brother, it was found that there was no such person in the jail. This being the case, the Bania was at once forbidden to attempt on any pretence to re-enter the jail, and was then summarily dismissed minus his puggree.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., and Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy left this by the first train on Saturday last, the former for Bombay and the latter for Khandalla. After a short stay at Khandalla, Mr. Byramjee will proceed to Bombay.—*Deccan Herald.*

Cholera in the Concan.—We regret to hear from Kirjut that cholera has broken out again on the railway line below the Ghaut; and that Dr. Balfour the Surgeon of the G. I. P. Railway, was at Kirjut yesterday and was employed in doing all in his power to prevent the disease spreading along the line. He was to proceed to all the stations in the Concan where the disease had appeared.—*Id.*

The Late Floods.—We learn that during the late floods, the jail at Dhooliakote, a place about two miles from the town of Ahmedabad, was nearly washed away. The admirable conduct of Mr. Pegge, the Superintendent of that jail, should be brought to the notice of Government, and we feel confident that the present Inspector General of Prisons will do him every justice. Although the floods rose with such rapidity as to scarcely allow time to save one's self, yet Mr. Pegge transferred 500 prisoners to Mr. Presmbhai Sett's bungalow without a single escape or mishap, saved enough of provision for the whole of them to last for five days nearly, and prevented as well as he could any permanent injury to the principal parts of the jail. Mr. Borrodaile, the Collector, as early as he could venture to do so, sent a swimmer across the inundated country offering Mr. Pegge assistance, and although the latter had accomplished the safe removal, when he expressed his wants for provisions, &c., Mr. Borrodaile heartily supported him in every way in rendering things satisfactory and secure.—*Ibid.*

Recognition of Services.—In recognition of the invaluable services rendered by him in procuring documentary evidence providing the right of the present Gaekwar of Baroda to the throne, Mr. Henry Prescott, Inspector of Police at Nassick, has been raised to the grade of Superintendent and will be shortly gazetted in charge of the Panch Mahals district. In their resolution forwarding Rs. 400 as presents from Her Highness the Maharanee Jumnabhai and the Gaekwar, the Government of India have recorded their high sense of approbation at all Mr. Prescott did. To the last, while at Baroda, Mr. Prescott refused the acceptance of the present, although pressed hard by Sir Richard Meade to do so (Sir Richard promising to obtain the Viceroy's consent by telegraph), but coming with a resolution of Government he could not of course refuse it. We heartily congratulate him on his well-earned promotion, as well as the Government of India for the happy thought which struck them in obtaining it for him as a token of their appreciation of his valuable services.—*Id.*

An Apothecary tried by Court Martial.—We regret to learn that Apothecary Pinto attached to the Pompadours is being tried by a European District Court Martial under the presidency of Colonel Heyman, of the Royal Artillery. The charges are neglecting to obey an order given by his superior officer, Dr. Molloy, for the administration of certain medicines prescribed by the said Dr. Molloy; secondly, for neglecting to carry out Dr. Molloy's instructions in reference to the fumigation of the bedding and clothing of a soldier who had died of an infectious disease; and thirdly, for being absent from the hospital during one of Dr. Molloy's visits. The prisoner is assisted by Mr. Edwards, and the acting Judge Advocate is Captain Auchinleck of the Royal Artillery. Apothecary Pinto is an old, a deserving and much respected servant of Government, having been in the service for upwards of 30 years during which lengthened period his private and professional character has, we believe, been irreproachable, and it is surprising that he should at this period of life and considering his past services, be dragged before a Court, on such frivolous charges. We hope to be able to publish the proceedings of the trial after its conclusion and the decision of the Court.—*Sind News*, Oct. 7.

Morality Extraordinary.—Writing about the suicide of an esteemed minister, Rev. Dr. Webber, a minister of another denomination gives this explanation of the matter, in *Zion's Herald*:—

"My view of his case is this: He, like all Christians, was the subject both of natural laws and of spiritual laws. The natural laws governed him, as a compound of matter and mind, and as existing independent of the practical truths by which he became a Christian. The spiritual laws, put in force when Christ entered the heart, governed him in all spiritual relations, on all spiritual questions; and their action was independent of the action of natural laws. Each set of laws operated within its own realm. Thus the most eminent Christian that ever lived, crossing a lake upon the ice too weak for him, by the natural law of gravitation is carried through, and is drowned, the spiritual laws doing nothing for his rescue. Thus, in Dr. Webber's case, his whole natural being was worn, jaded, depressed, till the brain felt the effects. His spiritual being was all right. Never did he pray with more fervour, or with truer conception of his spiritual relations, than in his family, not half an hour before the suicide. After that prayer his wife left him for a few moments, to see a neighbour. Then the action of the natural laws dethroned reason, for which there had been a long preparation. He was no longer himself. Spiritual laws could not step out of their own realm, to resist the working of natural laws, in his case as in the case of the drowning man. And thus, though it were a deed of his own hands, he was without responsibility in it. And so he rests with God!"

These remarks may help us to understand such cases as that of Hugh Miller. It is a great mistake not to heed the monitions of weariness given by the brain. The brain is a material thing as much as the heart is, and when disordered it ceases to be the docile instrument the in-dwelling spirit; it is like a horse that has snatched the reins from the hands of the driver and rushes over a precipice. When the brain is overtaxed, or taxed to its full measure, it gives an intimation of the fact under the impulse of some exciting pursuit, a man mistook this intimation and go on till he exhausts the brain of its nervous energy and is thrown into utter disorder.—This curious line of argument which the *Bombay Guardian* employs very conveniently gets rid of all moral responsibility and would apply equally well to any offence whatever.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Bokhara, Captain W. D. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Percy Benn, Mrs. Payne and native female servant, Mr. Benjamin Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Mr. J. Ramsey, Captain R. King, R. H. A., Lieut. H. A. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Simon, and three children.

For Brindisi—Mr. H. C. Robertson, Mr. J. Watte, Mr. Clogstoun, and Major Hasted.

For Venice—Mr. C. E. Roberts.

For Aden—Mr. Alfred Woolley.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SLAVERY UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

To the Editor of the "Daily News."

Sir,—Among the popular errors of the English people none has taken a firmer hold upon the public mind than the idea that the slave had no sooner set foot upon British soil than he was free: that the unhappy captive, when he descried an English man-of-war in the offing, might be certain of welcome and protection should he succeed in swimming from the inhospitable shore which saw his misery to the strong haven—the gallant ship which, sailing under the proud colours of our unconquered island, proclaimed wherever she went the liberty of the captive, the freedom of the slave. With such and similar delusions were we all amused in the days of our innocent childhood; and with this poetical and pretty dream in our heads most of us have been content to slumber on until the present time. So general has been the belief in the idea that one of the chief missions of England was to abolish slavery all over the world, that the notion seems to have permeated all classes of society, so that those even who ought to have known better have been infected with the general epidemic, and certain naval officers have so far acted upon their misconception of the actual state of the case as to afford protection to runaway slaves who, having no legal right to their freedom, have brought down upon their protectors censure and ignominy.

The Government, however, has wisely determined that this state of things shall endure no longer. Peace at any price must be ensured, and the law of the countries with which we trade must be strictly observed by us. "Commanders-in-chief, captains, commanders, and commanding officers of her Majesty's ships and vessels" are henceforth to understand that they are not to make it their duty to facilitate the escape of any slaves who are "legally" in captivity, but that in certain cases it is their duty to surrender to their lawful owners such fugitive slaves as may have sought refuge on board of her Majesty's ships.

In order that I may not be accused of misstating facts to the detriment of the Government, I beg to draw public attention through your columns to the following extract from an Admiralty circular of which I inclose a copy, and to which no one may even dream of doubting the authenticity in all the professional journals, dated 31st July, 1875:—"My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to issue the following instruction" to the officers above mentioned: "Where a slave comes on board a ship or boat in harbour the slave must not be allowed to remain on board after it has been proved to the satisfaction of the officer in command that he is legally a slave." In the case where a refugee slave escapes from a vessel at sea to a British ship or boat on the high seas, he may, indeed, be received on board, but when the vessel returns within the territorial limits of a country from a vessel of which the slave has escaped, he will be liable to be surrendered on demand being made, supported by necessary proofs."

"As a general principle, one should be taken that slaves are not misled into the belief that they will find their liberty by getting under the British flag afloat, or induced by the presence of a British ship to leave their own ships, if at sea, or their employment, if on shore."

If the above quotations from the Admiralty instructions be calculated to dissipate the pleasing delusion of our childhood's days, it is nevertheless gratifying to learn that commanding officers, when surrendering fugitive slaves, are instructed to "express shame and indignation at receiving, according to the circumstances of each case, to obtain an assurance that the slaves will not be treated with undue severity!" Most amiable desire! Most lenient advice! Britannia rules the waves; and Britons never, never, never will have anything to do with slaves. Three cheers for Old England! Three times three—and one cheer more for the present Government which makes clear to the public what our real position is with regard to slavery!—Your obedient servant, G.

CRICKET IN 1875.

(*The Standard.*)

The chief characteristic of the season (now almost at an end) may be said to have been the exhibition of first-class bowling, and it might almost be added of the re-asserted supremacy of the ball over the bat. But this statement must be taken with some degree of modification. The weather has had no inconsiderable influence in bringing about this feature. Last year the summer was a hot and specially dry one, and consequently the wickets in most of the great matches were very lively. Hence batsmen made a series of large scores, perhaps unprecedented, and "tall hitting" generally marked the season of 1874. A very different state of things has prevailed in 1875, especially during the earlier part of the season. The ground at Lord's, the Oval, Prince's, and elsewhere were subjected to almost continuous rain, and till last month hardly a match escaped interference, more or less, from the weather. The only wonder is that the grounds played as well as they did, and great credit must be given to their keepers for presenting comparatively good wicket under such adverse circumstances. The deadness of the ground has been in favour of the bowlers and against the batsmen; and hence the average totals in matches and the average scores of individual first-class players have been considerably below those of last year. The prowess of the bowlers, however, is not to be wholly explained away by the fact just mentioned, as their performances will leave a legitimate mark on the cricketing annals of the past season. The weather has probably, too, had some influence on the results of certain matches though it would be invidious to specify the games in which this was apparently the case. The temporary suspension of play and the varying condition of the ground and of the light have constantly added to the uncertainty of the game, and in more than one instance conduced to a totally unexpected result. It may also be added that another feature of the season has been the comparative absence of close and exciting finishes, though the matches between the Universities at Lord's and between Surrey and Gloucestershire at the Oval will be remembered for many a day as very "near things."

The most popular matches played during the season are undoubtedly those between the Gentlemen and Players, the Universities, and Eton and Harrow. The Professionals and Amateurs, according to the custom of the last few years, played three matches, at Lord's, the Oval, and Prince's. The Oval match, interrupted sadly by rain, was drawn in favour of the Players; but at Lord's, the Gentlemen won easily. At Prince's, where the Gentlemen had but a weak team, the Players scored a win, and thus the tide of success, which till the season of 1874 had set so strongly in favour of the former for many years, may be said to have been further stayed. In addition to these matches, the Gentlemen of the South beat the Players of the South, but the Players of the North beat the Gentleman of the South. It must be remarked, however, that in the latter match the amateur team was practically without representation one, while that of the Professionals was as strong as any that could be brought into the field. On the whole there can be little doubt that the Gentlemen are still a stronger body than the Players, and there is every prospect of their continuing to be so, at least for some time to come. The Universities contest was looked forward to with unusual interest, as the matches they had won against first-class elevens fairly led to the belief that they were unusually strong teams and very evenly matched. Oxford had beaten the M.C.C. and Ground, the Gentlemen of England and Middlesex; while Cambridge had beaten the M.C.C. and Ground, the Gentlemen of England and Surrey on two occasions; and by a curious coincidence the only defeats the Dark or Light Blues had experienced were each in their return matches with the M.C.C. The "ups and downs" of the match at Lord's, the constant suspension of the play owing to the rain and sodden state of the ground, and the final victory of Oxford by six runs, amid a scene of excitement as great as that which signalised "Cobden's year," made the game a most unscrupulous barman. Some of the police inspectors examined believe the present system upon which they work to be as good as can be proposed; but this is the involuntary confession of helplessness that is the best proof of the very best proof of the inefficiency of the plan we are pursuing. The object of inspection is to suppress illegitimate trade, or, in other words, to keep it as far as possible respectable; and yet the fact is patent that the machinery we employ for this purpose—the police—are on all hands is admitted to be the most essential to sound reform—is avowedly useless. Police inspection under the existing Acts is in Liverpool a delusion, because an impossibility. Surely no one now need to go beyond this radical defect to explain the present unsatisfactory state of things. The first step to any real permanent improvement is to secure the respectability of the trade, and towards this we are under the existing system doing absolutely nothing—and worse. We adopt rigorous action to punish the offending few, and by peremptorily shutting them out from refreshment at a certain hour every night, whether the restriction may suit their convenience or not, but while properly dealing with the trade as one requiring to be controlled, we do nothing to see that those in whose hands it is placed are in any degree qualified either from fitness of character or business capacity to conduct it. If the trade needs to be controlled, as unquestionably it does, the first care should be, it will be thought, to see that persons are placed in charge who are likely to appreciate the purpose of the control, and have the qualifications to suggest compliance with it. These qualifications assured, the question of granting licences would become a very simple one, for then some guarantee would exist that the public convenience and not public scandal would be promoted by the manner in which the trade would be conducted. The trade must be recognised as an indispensable public requirement, and if public interest were once fairly and rationally centred upon it, the problem of securing its respectability would not long remain unanswered.

DRUNKENNESS AND CRIME IN LIVERPOOL.

(*From the "Liverpool Albion."*)

The problem of Liverpool drunkenness as recently put by *The Times* is a difficult one to answer upon the existing system of licensing. So long as we continue endeavouring to mend matters by simply patching and altering by an hour here and an hour there the present machinery, material reform is out of the question. What our Home Secretary does, we have seen another may undo—with a readiness that forms a rather unique illustration of the way in which the statute book can be altered to suit the convenience of occasions; and though "licensing reform," so called, has in recent years occupied a fair share of public attention, the result of the labour is small in the extreme. We have been content to dress and trim the outer sands of the subject without getting at the principle or foundation. After each attempted improvement the reformers leave the system itself precisely where they found it, altering only the conditions under which the public find it available. We have taken opportunity of late, day by day, to place before our readers the substance of the evidence given in the investigation recently conducted by the special committee of the borough magistrates; and if that evidence serves any purpose at all it is to show that the present system of publichouse licensing or control is in principle vicious and radically wrong, and that mischievous as its results prove to be, we have room to congratulate ourselves that they are not more mischievous still. The general tendency of the evidence is to prove that the primary evil is the low class of publichouses that the present system fosters wherever an opening for the enterprise exists. This perhaps is most clearly brought out by the statements of Father Nugent and Mr. Hanmer, Secretary of the Sailors' Home—witnesses who from their special experience and disinterestedness are entitled to attention. It may seem perhaps a needless lingering over past times on the part of the former to keep lamenting the disappearance of the old family publichouse, and the substitution of the present gin-dram-shops and flaming gin palaces; but the contrast he draws involves a practical explanation of the degeneracy into which we have fallen. Publicans, like other people, succeed in making fortunes rather rapidly it is brought, and each succeeding speculator tries to outdo the most money in the shortest space of time. The old family style of house may have enjoyed a respectable business, but it is the swinging tap-shop that now draws, and respectability loses its charm when once it ceases to pay. Unscrupulous competition has levelled the trade until the pot-house type has almost become the rule, and the present licensing system, as any visible check upon this, is wholly inoperative. While witnesses come forward to prove that their own daily experience that no houses in which every respect are simply an abomination are left practically uncontrolled to carry on their illegitimate trade as they choose, the police, to whom is entrusted the duty of detection, confess themselves unable to effect the slightest improvement. Almost every hour of the day, Mr. Hanmer declares, the barmen of the rival slums round the Sailors' Home might be detected carrying on an illegitimate trade, but convictions are not obtained, and indeed, attempted, rarely, indeed, after much labour the police very adequately explain. Their movements are closely watched; it is next to impossible that they can enter a house without having been previously announced, and the sweeping away of any visible evidence there might be against him is but a moment's work to a man on the watch. The police are powerless to suppress illegitimate trade, and the reason that on all hands is admitted to be the most essential to sound reform—is avowedly useless. Police inspection under the existing Acts is in Liverpool a delusion, because an impossibility. Surely no one now need to go beyond this radical defect to explain the present unsatisfactory state of things. The first step to any real permanent improvement is to secure the respectability of the trade, and towards this we are under the existing system doing absolutely nothing—and worse. We adopt rigorous action to punish the offending few, and by peremptorily shutting them out from refreshment at a certain hour every night, whether the restriction may suit their convenience or not, but while properly dealing with the trade as one requiring to be controlled, we do nothing to see that those in whose hands it is placed are in any degree qualified either from fitness of character or business capacity to conduct it. If the trade needs to be controlled, as unquestionably it does, the first care should be, it will be thought, to see that persons are placed in charge who are likely to appreciate the purpose of the control, and have the qualifications to suggest compliance with it. These qualifications assured, the question of granting licences would become a very simple one, for then some guarantee would exist that the public convenience and not public scandal would be promoted by the manner in which the trade would be conducted. The trade must be recognised as an indispensable public requirement, and if public interest were once fairly and rationally centred upon it, the problem of securing its respectability would not long remain unanswered.

SENSATIONAL SCIENCE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

It is impossible to reflect with feelings of unmixed satisfaction upon the able lectures delivered at the Royal Institution and divers institutes, and the large audiences attracted by many of them. One cannot help feeling that all the expenditure of energy, time, and sometimes money, all the goodly show of well-filled benches, and respectful semblance of attention, the applausive enthusiasm, even the industrious taking of notes, excites and indicates very little true appreciation of scientific method and truth. The educational result is lamentably small in proportion to the ostentatious display of devotion to science. More melancholy still is the flattering opinion as to their intellectual advancement held by the very persons who derive least benefit from such playing at study. These are the scatter-brained auditors who dabble in science out of shifting caprice, or in deference to the dictates of fashion, and again those who, with the best and steadiest intentions, are so inspirated by the lack of general education from grasping any special subject. It is to accommodate such feeble votaries that "popular science" has been invented. Obvious benefits accrue to real science from being fashionable and popular; but its "hard facts and crooked figures" can hardly be expected to retain the favour of the multitude. It therefore employs an *eidolon*, or counterfeit—a very respectable personage, but rather a humbug for all that—to stand for it upon public platforms, and in its sacred name to practise the arts which secure the patronage of the vulgar. A popular lecturer is apt to garnish the information he imparts with many rhetorical flourishes, and to lay stress on phenomena and the explanations thereof rather in proportion to their strangeness and peculiarity than to their intrinsic importance. He has a strong propensity for paradox. To surprise and astonish his auditors is his frequent endeavour. He illustrates the most abstruse points by reference to familiar objects and circumstances, to the present delight but future bewilderment, of such of his auditors as are not intimate with the uses of analogy. By rapid strides he passes from first principles to the last reflements on the newest theories. All is smooth and coherent. Facts that are familiar and facts that must be taken for granted follow each other so quickly and promiscuously that the listener, failing to separate them, begins to feel himself profoundly learned. There is a similar confusion as to the arguments which he follows step by step and those which so puzzle him that he accepts the conclusion in blind faith. The result is that, immediately after the lecture, he feels oppressed and disorder with a mighty access of wisdom. After a short interval comes the inevitable collapse. The discourse, as an integral whole made up of consecutive, co-ordinate ideas, has gone into nothing. All that the memory retains is a few isolated, undigested scraps of information or shreds of theory which happen to have astonished the weak mind, the memory of which are the most likely quite misconceived, owing to lack of context in the mental record and to the undue prominence given to them by the lecturer. If the auditor wakes to the fact that he has only been amused, interested, and perhaps flattered, the advantage of having had his curiosity stimulated to genuine study and research abides; if not, he is liable to all kinds of intellectual crudities and vapours, not to mention the moral detriment of vain, unwarrantable self-satisfaction.

But the humble, earnest, intelligent student can hardly escape injury from the introduction of the "sensational" element into scientific expositions. His view must be altogether distorted by the strong artificial glare thrown upon sundry detached points. Loyalty to rigid method is not fostered by a system which habitually begins at the wrong end, which introduces the latest cometary theory to the notice of an audience innocent of any accurate knowledge of "light," or any other department of physics, and which attempts to dogmatise on the origin of language before people to whom philology is foolishness. Such practices incline the most sober-minded to expect royal roads to learning, and engender in them feelings of disappointment and even disgust at the unexciting, monotonous drudgery which is requisite for substantial progress. The anticipation of something extraordinary throws the mind altogether out of gear for the reception and assimilation of simple, steady-going instruction. Those who have no constitutional craving for sensation miss the stimulant if they have been expecting it, and the vicious appetite is speedily acquired. Professors themselves are thus in part responsible for the false taste of the public. They spoil their best auditors for the sake of their worst. Real devotees to science are sacrificed for the sake of the hypocrites of fashion or the victims of ignorance. Nor does their procedure fail to react upon themselves. Viewed steadily through the clear medium of scientific principles, phenomena appear fairly equal in point of wonder and interest, and the sensations are produced by the chromatic coruscations due to a medium of ignorance. It follows that the professor who has a keen eye for the astounding features of his subject must impair his power of discerning the true relations of phenomena to one another. In the act of lowering science to the level of the average intellectual capacity of a mixed assemblage, he runs a great risk of lowering the intelligence of his audience and his own into the bargain. It is a hopeless task to endeavour to make sound disquisitions on any scientific subject thoroughly intelligible to those who have not undergone special training, unless they have received a thorough general education. Broad truths, even when correctly and judiciously stated, are often beset with erroneous implications, only to be disentangled by severe, minute study. Comprehensive culture leads the mind to suspect the existence of undefined limitations, instead of holding obstinately to the letter of a statement.

Technical language is a very delicate instrument. To use it safely either long practice under efficient guidance is necessary, or else an intimate acquaintance with the powers and functions of its component parts, that is to say, with the capacities and shortcomings of of language generally. Words and phrases in most cases admit of such various application that, without considerable knowledge of literary usage and a firm comprehension of the range of possible meanings of this or that expression, it is frequently impossible to catch the exact import of the language used in the rapid solution of intricate or abstruse problems, especially if the field of discussion is unfamiliar. Old associations have a terrible trick of clinging to simple forms of speech used in a new sense which they serve to obscure, and the ordinary mind has a desperate tendency to run in the old grooves which lead it away provokingly from fresh paths. Consequently the scientific teacher has almost insuperable obstacles to contend with in conveying his instructions unwarped and ungarbled to the understanding of a casual proselyte. He might well be appalled to see the grotesque shapes which his most lucid explanations take in many a note-book. Their perusal would constitute a first-rate exegetical treatment. Confusion worse confounded results, as has been pointed out, from the usual attempts to work up dry topics into an attractive form. Sensational science may have its uses, but it is

attempts as this at Sheffield is a piece of wanton stupidity, such as Mr. Ruskin would have been the first to condemn in any one but himself. English workmen have produced worthy work, and there is no reason why they should not do so again. At present we are behind other nations, especially France. We are accustomed to talk of the excellence of French taste, and are inclined to forget that our home supply is by no means deficient either in quantity or quality. In a speech delivered at Sheffield last year Mr. Bragge made some remarks on this head which have not received the notice they deserved. He pointed out that we have until now so neglected the education of our children that "the coming generation will have to fight such a battle as only English pluck and English perseverance can win;" and he went on to apply his remark to subject everywhere acknowledged to be of the utmost toimportance. Foreign workmen have broken ours through their superior technical education. Our mechanics will have to fight those highly-educated artisans who are rising up by the hundred thousand in every part of the Continent, and who are far better qualified to execute their work, because they understand the principles on which they work. Their tastes are more highly cultivated and even their morality is better. And Mr. Bragge did not pause here. "The next generation of English artisans," he predicted, "will have to fight a battle much more severe than is being fought at present. The severity of foreign competion will be felt in Sheffield perhaps more severely than in any town in England; and it is necessary that employers should do what they can to help the workmen to fight for them the great battle which has to be fought."

To do Mr. Ruskin justice, the worst fault to be found with his views, so far at least as we can make them out, is their unpractical character. By the time he has refined and refined back to first principles, it may be hoped Sheffield workmen will have learnt something to guide them from their new museum. Mr. Ruskin, unjustly perhaps, depreciates the value of the collections. They may contain much that is good, even though they have also much that is bad; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Bragge and his coadjutors will find lecturers competent to distinguish the bad from the good. Mr. Ruskin always aims at the truth, and often hits his mark. There is no doubt, as a matter of principle, that one should never look at ugly things or buy bad work. Nature agrees with Mr. Ruskin. But an important factor is left out of all his calculations. Call it Original Sin, or human nature, or Satanic influence, or by any other name, it is a force with which Mr. Ruskin does not even attempt to cope. He makes the mistake made by Communists and Comtists; his philosophy will only instruct those who do not need his instruction, those who already love their brethren as themselves. There is one point of view from which he has never had so much as a peep. It is that of people who "have nothing a year and find themselves." He seems to forget that such people must live on rather, he does not think they should be if they cost iron capitals. It is easy for a man with ever so many thousands a year—we forget how many, but he tells us in *Fors*—to put such considerations aside. Had Mr Ruskin been so fortunate as to be ruined in early life he might have bloomed into the greatest reformer we have ever had. As it is, Mr. Bragge and his coadjutors, in seeking for a man of name to open their museum, committed the usual mistake of provincials, and betrayed themselves into Mr. Ruskin's jaws. They may learn from their present mishap a useful lesson. They are quite able to stand by themselves. Let us venture to counsel them to avoid alike a betrror principles and Brompton reproductions.

—*Saturday Revie w*

THE VOLCANOES OF ICELAND.

Mr. W. L. Watts sends to the *Times* from Leith the following graphic account of a grand eruption witnessed by him in Iceland last August:—

"When on my way from Husavik in the north of Iceland, where I had been enjoying the hospitality of the merchant Herre Guthjhon-on, after my expedition across the Vatna Yokull and the Odathahraun, I stopped on Sunday, August 15, at Storavellis, in the valley of the Skjalfandafljot, where I received the intelligence that ashes had fallen that morning at an adjacent farm. Climbing the hills behind Storavellis to reconnoitre the surrounding country through my spy-glass, I perceived a large column of dense white smoke rising to a great height, evidently from the Myvatns Oræfi (where doubtless you will remember a series of volcanic eruptions occurred last spring), while from the immediate vicinity six smaller columns rose to perhaps half the height of the larger one. The position I occupied commanded a magnificent view of the Dyngjafjoll and the Kverkfjoll, which volcanoes lie in a line south of the Myvatns Oræfi. Neither of these appeared particularly distinct, the same mushroom-shaped cloud or smoke hovered over the Dyngjafoll as had been there all the summer, and there appeared no increase in the columns of vapour I had before observed arising from the Kverkfjoll. The country to the east was obscured by a fog, probably of vapour and ashes from the new eruption. It was drifting slowly towards the Vatna Yokull. Presently the large column of smoke from the Myvatns Oræfi disappeared, leaving in its place a cloud of thin black vapour, but before many seconds had elapsed it again sprang off in three distinct bursts to more than its former height. Hastily descending, I ordered my horses to be saddled, and away we rode full gallop towards the seat of the new eruption. By evening we reached the farm of Granavatn, in the Myvatns Oræfi, where I made preparations for a visit to the point of volcanic activity on the following morning. Upon the next day unfortunately so violent a storm of rain and snow commenced as to make crossing the hills a matter of impossibility. So, chafing at the delay, I was compelled to postpone my expedition.

"During the previous night a man had arrived from Grimstathir, a farm upon the eastern and opposite side of the Myvatns Oræfi. He reported that between 10 and 11 on Sunday morning, August 15, a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Grimstathir, travelling from north-east to south-west. Almost simultaneously columns of smoke were seen upon the plain of Myvatns Oræfi, and forthwith an eruption commenced from the same place, as last spring. Upon August 15, accompanied by two farmer from Granavatn, I set out for the eruption. Upon entering a valley through the mountains of Myvatn, by which we intended to gain access to the Myvatns Oræfi a few columns of smoke in the distance warned us that the eruption lay before us. Upon emerging from the glen a line of some 20 columns of smoke burst upon our view, at the northern end of which lay two clusters of black mounds, in close proximity. From the most southerly of these rose two columns of dense black smoke which struggled to ascend, but were beaten back to earth again by the wind in a foul heavy mist which spread itself out for miles over the lava streams both old and new which lay to the east—sloping to the higher range in dark ominous masses and obscuring large patches of the more level plain. From its neighbour to the north, a high column of stones, ashes, and dust proclaimed the principal volcano vent. Suddenly, with a roar, every particle seemed on fire, explosion after explosion casting the larger fragments to a height beyond our view in the dense canopy of vapour which hung over us, making the the ground upon which we stood and the rocks round us tremble. Lava then poured over its more northerly side, the large column of fire sank, and stones and cinders were alone ejected. This column of *debris* continually varied both in size and volume, sometimes clustering like a large swarm of bees in the smoke, apparently scarcely 100 feet above the crater; at other times it shot up in a large column with explosive violence, the masses of scoria shrieking in their passage through the air. Then came a calm and with a rending sound, a new crater opened in the north side of the mound, from which a stream of white hot lava tumbled in a cascade of fiery froth upon the old lava stream of last spring, where a dense smoke and the sound of splitting rocks marked its progress, till it cozed in bright red vicid masses through the interstices of the older lava, forming pools which glowed for a moment, and turned black beyond the limit of the elder stream.

"It was now a dim twilight, though only 6 p.m. We stopped amid a patch of wild oats, which grow profusely upon many parts of these sands, leaving our horses to feed while we took our evening meal upon a sandbank commanding a full view of the eruption, now little more than a mile away. Our horses did not appear particularly frightened at the eruption, but for half an hour stood quietly looking at it, and then took quietly to grazing. Upon approaching as near to the volcano as the heated lava would allow, I found it to consist of a cluster of black mounds, which together described an irregular cone in the centre of which, probably towards the termination of the eruptions of last spring, a large crater had been formed a little more than half a mile in circumference, into the wall of which had been broken down. From the centre of this rose the conical walls of the crater that was now 'erupting.' In the north side of this was likewise a breach, through which from time to time the lava poured. From this cone a dense column of white hot atoms and fiery fragments was being ejected to the height of, perhaps, 300ft. or 400ft. Very little smoke was emitted from the cone, and the many cracks in its sides enabled the glow from the intense fire within to shine through with such a brilliancy that it gave the cone the appearance of being wrapped in flames. Two smaller craters were now visible—one in the north base of the mound, and one a short distance in the lava itself still further north. They were burning with a brilliant white light, emitting a rending, crushing sound, but at this period they were 'erupting' with little violence. From these two craters the principal lava streams were flowing, which now advanced with considerable rapidity, encircling from time to time patches of the ancient lava and sand which form the plain, and finally overwhelming them in its fiery embrace. Light had now closed in and as heated lava and the noxious gases from it prevented me getting any nearer than a few hundred yards from the principal crater, I lit my pipe at the nearest lava, and returned to camp. There sitting by my tent upon the high bank of volcanic sand, for a long time I sat gazing at the grand, glorious spectacle of the vast fountains of fire that in a continuous stream assailed the sky.

"All through the dark hours of the night the volcano burnt and roared, explosion after explosion shaking the desolate waste around us to its very foundations, but the grim sand and lava fields of the Myvatns Oræfi were lit by an unwonted light, which reddened the lurid sky, bewitched the weird crags of the lava, and rendered still more unearthly that fire-blasted wilderness in the midst of which we were encamped.

"At 6 a.m. the next morning I started to examine the line of smoking mounds which mark the course of the great fissure or gja. This gja was found last spring and reopened upon the 15 h of August to give vent to the volcanic fires which have rifted and distorted the surrounding plain. The erupting mound had grown about 50ft. or 60ft. in the night, but the eruption was evidently upon the wane.

"The next cluster of mounds towards the south contained three craters. Three of them were still emitting a dense black smoke, but the largest which lay to the south-east, was tranquilly steaming and covered with some whitey yellow matter, probably sublimations of sulphur and ammonia, considerable quantities of which I afterwards found at the termination of the 'gja.' All along this line of fissure occurred mounds at intervals, most of which were smoking violently. Many other parallel and smaller cracks were likewise smoking, but in no way equal to their more important neighbours. A depression in some places of 50ft. in depth had sunk around these fissures varying from two to perhap four miles in breadth, while numerous chasms of great depth crevassed the adjacent plain; they were mostly parallel to the principal line of disturbance, and as they approached the depression before mentioned, they increased in width and depth, and in close proximity to it ran one into another where the ground was upheaved and contorted with a general chaotic dislocation.

"The whole line of smoking fissures appeared to have erupted have both last spring and upon the previous occasion; they terminated in a series of cracks, the edges of which were coved red in many places with sublimations of sulphur and ammonia.

"About by a strong north-west wind, which fortunately had been blowing throughout my visit to this remarkable spot, and a strong pair of Carter's Alpine boots, I succeeded in one place in traversing the still hot lava to the principal 'gja' about half a mile from its southern termination. It was here about 40ft. to 50ft. wide, and in many places choked with solid lava. As depth I could not ascertain, as the gases which arose from the lava I was standing upon compelled me to beat a hasty retreat; indeed, they made me feel dizzy for the remainder of the day.

"This 'gja,' or fissure, I have just described is situated in the Myvatns Oræfi, in a line parallel to the lake of Myvatn, at the height of a little less than 2,000ft. above the sea level. It extends from north-east in a south-westerly direction, its length is about 12 English miles. The extent of the lava which flowed from it last spring is about 15 English miles long and perhaps four broad; upon a general average it is much the narrowest towards the south. The recent lava has flowed over the previous, and in one or two places has gone beyond it, although the amount was indistinctly visible when I last saw it—I should fancy not more than one-eighth of the quantity ejected last spring. No pumice has been ejected from the Myvatns Oræfi, only lava stones, cinders and ash. The lava is basaltic, containing crystals of feldspar. No damage had been done by this eruption when I left the North of Iceland.

"I venture to send you this detailed account, as I believe I am the only Englishman who has visited the Myvatns Oræfi since the eruption of last spring.

"This fissure, the recent eruption of which I have just ascribed, is the Northern focus of volcanic activity in the North of Iceland. After violent earthquakes which thmmenced last Christmas, this large crack opened in the Myvatns Oræfi upon the 18th of February, and continued eruption intermittently until the 29th of April, then the last and most terrible eruption occurred; from what date until August 15th there was no further disturbance, although (from what source I cannot ascertain) a report was circulated in Iceland that an eruption had occurred in July.

"The volcano of Oskja gja, in the Dyngjufjoll, is the South volcano focus in the North of Iceland, but I believe you are already familiar with the history of its eruption."

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGROES.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

The political stir which annually arises in America at the beginning of the authumn produces regularly a crop of "scares" for which the disturbed condition of Southern society ever since the close of the Civil War furnishes at once materials and occasions. It is not to be denied that the people of the Southern States live under conditions which perpetually generate heat and passion, and that neither by inherited character nor by the pressure of circumstances are they accomplished in prudence and forbearance. The planters have all the moral imperfections of an aristocracy, founded on a system of slave-holding, and the emancipated negroes, without any tincture of culture or discipline, get intoxicated with the copious and heady draught of freedom. When two elements so dangerously explosive are left in contact it is astonishing that so little mischief has resulted. The Northern adventurers who invaded the South with the hope of making fortunes out of the ignorance of one class in the non-reconstructed States, and the political powerlessness or recklessness of the other, succeeded in working less evil than might have been supposed. Their tactics never led to a negro rising of any magnitude, nor when once the Federal Government had shown its determination not to tolerate Ku-Klux terrorism did the planters make any attempt to reassert their supremacy by violent means. The South was slowly "reconstructed" and restored to its political position within the Union. The Negro Governments, led by carpet-baggers which were set up in most of the Southren States while the ex-rebels were excluded or deliberately remained aloof from politics, have melted away almost everywhere. The whites, sometimes outnumbered by their former slaves, but always superior in organization, political capacity, social rank, and material resources, have easily reconquered a great part of the power they rashly staked and lost when they seceded from the Union.

There is every reason to believe that, if political tacticians in the North would only leave the South alone, there would be a revival very speedily of healthy social relations and industrial activity in the vast territory that stretches from the Potomac to the shores of the Gulf and from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. But it is not in human nature for Northern politicians to refrain from resorting to an instrument of power so simple and effectual as the fear of Southern troubles. Each party in turn has attempted to excite political passions among the people of the North and West by connecting mythical conspiracies, at one time of the whites for the extermination of the negroes, at another time of the negroes for the extermination of the whites. Last year, when the Fall elections to the House of Representatives were pending, General Grant's Administration laboured, for a time with some success, to convince the Northern people that the Southern whites were resolved to overthrow by violence the results of the war, and to drive the negroes out of the Union, or reduce them to a condition nearly approaching the servitude from which they had been released by President Lincoln's proclamation. The blundering of the Cabinet, and especially the extravagance of Attorney-General Williams, prematurely exploded this mischievous legend. But its effect was sufficient to awaken the enthusiasm of the Democrats, who in their turn are now making the most of an alleged negro conspiracy in Georgia. The Republicans profess to be the champions of the negro against intolerable oppression, and it is, therefore, obviously for the interest of the Democrats to prove that the negro does not need to be defended at all, but rather to be kept in order by very stern measures. It appears, however, that in the neighbouring State of Mississippi the tables have been turned, rather skilfully, upon the Democratic politicans who have exaggerated the significance of the agitation among the negroes by their Republican opponents, and that the bugbear of the conspiracy has only resulted in an appeal to the Federal Executive by the Republican Governor of the State for the assistance of Federal troops. The maintenance of order in the South was the familiar pretext upon which General Grant interfered in Louisiana and elsewhere to coerce the planter class into political quietude; and though, since the retirement of Attorney-General Williams and the adoption of a more cautious policy by the Administration at Washington, the Federal Executive has shown no disposition to interfere in the local affairs of the South, the temptation may just now be too strong to be resisted. It is, however, reported that, though the Governor still calls for assistance, the President "withholds action."

There appears to be no reasonable doubt that the Georgian negroes have lately been much under the power of reckless and worthless adventurers, and it is not improbable that audacious revolutionary schemes have been talked about in the private meetings of an ignorant, vain, and emotional race. The Southern blacks have tasted the sweets of political power and have tricked themselves out in its insignia. They have a childish love for the decorations of office as well as a very keen perception of its substantial comforts. But the mastery of public affairs in most of the States which the negroes ruled under the "Carpet-baggers'" Government has been recovered by the planters, and the former find that they can no longer draw comfortable salaries, wear uniforms, and occupy official positions to the exclusion of the classes who once monopolised these good things. It is natural, therefore, that the discontent of the negroes should find an outlet in sullen murmurs and wild talk about revenge, as well as that they should solace their defeat with self-conferred titles. Brutalized as they have been by long servitude and ingrained ignorance, and of coarse sensual natures, it is not strange that the negroes should agitate not only reckless, but cruel and disgusting projects. We can hardly believe, however, that the whites were really alarmed by the discovery of this movement, if such it can be called; but they lost no time in showing all the outward signs of intense and painful apprehension. The plot was exposed in all its length and breadth by the democratic newspapers. It was announced that a negro leader, named rather inappropriately Joe Miller, if the affair was not to be taken as a joke, but assuming the name of General Messenger, had travelled through nineteen counties of the State preaching and organizing insurrection. He was supported by a General Morris, and by a number of other negroes taking military titles. Unfortunately for their cause, some of these dark conspirators inopportunely got drunk and lost a letter which revealed the hideous objects of the plot in language of simple frankness. "Kill every one you find," wrote General Morris to one of his confederates. "Tell Harrison Tucker to kill all the whites he can find. Tell Brother Jack to kill every white man and get every gun he can. If you know of any man that has got money make him give it to your treasurer, and we need it. Have all your companies ready. Kill with axes, hoes, pitchforks, and get gunpowder and shot as you kill." The discovery of this sanguinary missive led to several arrests, and the prisoners at once began to confess with extraordinary alacrity. The day fixed for the massacre of "all the white men and the ugly white women" was the 20th of August; but before the time came General Morris was a fugitive, with a price of 500 dollars set on his head, his supporters were in goal, and the White League were energetically pressing on the Governor of the State the importance of calling out the militia and coercing the blacks into submission. It is just to the blacks to say that they thought of anything rather than resistance. The approach of the Governor without so much as an armed escort sent them by hundreds into the swamps, whence they have only returned under pressure of hunger. This ending of the horrible "uprising," which, according to the Democratic press, was composed solely of the Sicilian Vespers or the Sepoy Mutiny, has taken the sting out of the invectives against the uncontrolled ferocity of the negroes which were intended to serve a political purpose in the pending electoral campaigns. As we have seen, too, in the neighbouring State of Mississippi it has given the Federal Executive an opportunity of interfering in the Republican interest. On the whole, therefore, the Democrats cannot be said to have profited by the tactics they have borrowed from their opponents. But the danger is that such appeals to frantic passion may at some time or other escape the control of the politicians who concoct them, and turn these myths of servile war and plotting into horrible realities.

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